

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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TERMS OF THE DAILY.
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THE WEEKLY.
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SAUNDERS, NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA—James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."
PEOPLE'S—Patti O'Neil.
FORSYTH—A Great Wrong.
STANDARD—The Scourge—Willard Comedy Co.
CASINO—Novelty Company.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.
PEOPLE'S—Patti O'Neil.
FORSYTH—"Woman Against Women."
STANDARD—The Scourge—Willard Comedy Co.
CASINO—Novelty Company.

THE INDICATIONS FOR TWENTY-FOUR
hours commencing at 3 p. m. to-day
for Missouri are: Fair, warmer
weather; light to fresh winds, gen-
erally shifting to East and South.

THE best paper for Sunday reading is
the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The people
are rapidly finding this out.

SENATORIAL Indorsements from Missouri
have fallen below par at the White House,
and the tendency is still downward.

THE Boston Herald reaches the conclusion
that the Democratic party in Massa-
chusetts is powerless without Independent
aid.

THE suddenness with which Mr. HENRY
GEORGE ceased to be a Republican put
quite eclipsed the familiar hot potato
trick.

THE average daily circulation of the
POST-DISPATCH yesterday exceeded 50,000
copies. It was a good day for POST-
DISPATCHES.

ALLISON is said to be the second choice
of the Blaine men for President; but the
Allison men do not want BLAINE under
any circumstances.

SINCE the Solid South can not be induced
to come down the tree by throwing bricks
at it, the brick-throwers should try the
experiment of using soft words.

THE Prohibition party is growing bigger
all the time. It is a slow business but
very sure. Moreover, the party is in the
field to stay; and herein lies its chief
significance.

IT is probable that JOHN L. SULLIVAN
will soon begin to elevate the stage with
the co-operation of JEM SMITH, and then
the Londoners will have something to stir
their enthusiasm.

IT is claimed that FORAKER's threat to
write a book if he should be remanded to
private life increased his majority. If
this is true it impairs the beauty of the
romantic snub theory.

IT is a mistake to suppose that ROBERT
LOUIS STEVENSON, the distinguished au-
thor, came to this country solely on ac-
count of his health. He came to write for
the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, as will be
shown by to-morrow's issue.

SOMETHING must be the matter with the
Republican leaders in Virginia since they
have sent out no reports about Bourbon
outrages, although the election took place
four days ago. It is possible that the Bour-
bons have carried the State without kill-
ing any negroes?

THERE were rumors around town yester-
day that our slow and heavy morning
contemporaries had attempted to compete
with the POST-DISPATCH in issuing extra
editions, but these rumors could not be
traced to any reliable source, nor could
any of the extras be found on the streets.

A CORRESPONDENT in our "People's
Forum" asks the question whether a man
arrested for passing a counterfeit nickel
would be allowed to sleep in the office of
the United States Marshal. We have no
desire to persecute the unfortunate cash-
ier of the gutted Fifth National Bank, but
we regret that the law should at any time
draw a distinction between genteel of-
fenders and poor devils.

MR. HENRY GEORGE is evidently in an
unhappy frame of mind. The fact that

his support is drawn about equally from
the two political parties destroys his im-
portance as a political factor, and ren-
ders his services as a political ally com-
paratively worthless. If it could be settled
that whenever he should sound the anti-
poverty gong 100,000 Democrats, or 100,000
Republicans, would rally around him, he
would have to be considered in all political
calculations; but when his following is
composed of Democrats and Republicans in
nearly equal numbers, his power as a
free lance in politics disappears, and there
is no chance for him to hold the balance
of power. The latest election returns show
that his followers are not numerous.

YESTERDAY'S LESSON.

The jurymen who returned the verdict
against the Anarchists, the Judge who
pronounced the sentence, and the Govern-
or who refused to pardon, all have
found that not even a clear sense of im-
perative duty could take away the pain of
having to consign a human being to death
in cold blood. Just so the great majority
of good citizens who saw in yesterday's ex-
ecution at Chicago only a necessary en-
forcement of indispensable laws for the
conservation of human life and social or-
der, nevertheless beheld it with solemn
sadness rather than anger, and with pity
for the innocent families of the law's vic-
tims.

What then is the necessity for this sad-
dening spectacle? The whole history of
this case shows that, first and foremost,
a great many people in this country need to
be taught that they must look to the ballot-
box and to peaceful efforts, not to lawless
violence, for protection from any real or
imaginary wrongs; that the laws ordained
by the people are the measure of every
man's personal and political rights, and
that any appeal from the ballot-box or the
law to brute force will surely be sternly
punished as the highest crime that can be
committed against our system and fabric
of popular self-government. A free ac-
ceptance of this lesson is necessary to pro-
tect labor movements from fatal com-
plications with anarchy and lawlessness;
it is necessary to the cause of labor reform
and the elevation of labor.

The history of this case has also shown
that this execution was necessary to teach
a great many people what the law of the
land is; that these men were not defend-
ing their legal rights when they entered
into a conspiracy to resist the legal au-
thorities not only to the death, but with
the cowardly implements of wholesale
murder, atrociously slaughtering alike
the unoffending citizen and the officer of
the law.

Last, but not least, a prolonged assault
upon the verdict of the jury had resulted
in its being sustained by the Supreme
Court of the State and Nation, and the
powerful pressure exerted to secure a
pardon as a last resort, had made it nec-
essary that the law should take its course,
in order that the lesson of the verdict
should not be utterly lost, and all respect
for our tribunals of law, and for jury trial
especially, be not utterly destroyed.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR QUALIFICATIONS.

Section 7040, Revised Statutes, vests
the government and control of a school
district in the country "in a Board of Di-
rectors composed of three members, who
shall be chosen by the qualified voters of
the district," and as there is no provision
which we are aware of limiting the choice
of the voters to male directors, we infer
that females are eligible in the country
districts if elected by the qualified voters.

But the act incorporating the "Board
of Directors and Directors of the St. Louis
public schools" vests the powers of that
corporation in "a President and Directors
who shall be free white males, at least
twenty-one years of age, and have re-
sided at least twelve months previous to
their election in the said city, and who
shall be citizens of the United States,"
and have paid a city tax, and who shall
be chosen and appointed as hereinafter
"directed."

The voters of a rural school district may
elect a female school director if they have
among them a woman who is known to
have peculiar qualifications for the position
and the time and disposition to attend
to its duties. But here in the city, where
we have a number of such women, and
where there is a peculiarly urgent need
for some infusion of their zeal and singleness
of purpose into the management of
school affairs, the law arbitrarily and un-
reasonably makes them all ineligible.

If the Drabell law had abrogated this
irrational disqualification of some of the
best qualified citizens of St. Louis, a most
important advantage would have been
gained for the reform it was intended to
promote. Women succeed brilliantly as
physicians, lawyers, preachers, authors,
teachers and artists. One of the most
distinguished Judges on the United States
Supreme Bench has recently recognized
the fitness of a St. Louis woman to fill the
position of United States Marshal. Women
as candidates would be the most effec-
tive means of breaking party lines in a
school election and keeping politics out of
the School Board. Yet while our law
recognizes as qualified for School Direc-
tor any ignorant ward boss, or any slum
politician who may be the tool of boot-
lickers, it forbids us to elect the most cul-
tivated and devoted friend of the schools
in St. Louis, if she happens to be a woman.

It is stated in Virginia that MAHON has
been carrying in his pocket, during the
campaign, the written pledges of Republi-
can candidates for the Legislature, bind-
ing them to support the little boss for the
Senate in the event of their election.

These documents can now be twisted into
convenient cigar-lighters, and the General
should not throw them away in a paroxysm
of wrath and disappointment.

A REPUBLICAN organ says that "the
Republican party in New York will be
invincible two or three years hence, when
the Prohibitionist and Labor organiza-
tions are out of the way." This recalls a
statement by a literary critic that a book
written by a certain obscure author "will
be read when the Bible and Shakespeare
shall be forgotten—but not before."

WITHIN ten minutes after the execution
in Chicago yesterday the POST-DISPATCH
was on the street in stereotype form giv-
ing the exact minute of the falling of the
drop as a guarantee that the report was
genuine. This feat would be considered
impossible if it had not been done. How it
was done is one of the secrets of getting
out a live newspaper.

It is announced that all the muskets in
the German army are to be changed at
once to guns of smaller bore, at an enor-
mous expense. It is believed that the
guns used in the French army, which
carry a much smaller bore, are more ef-
fective; and it is to keep pace with the
French that the costly change will be made.

Chicago as a Convention City.

New York Correspondence Clerkman Enquirer.
The demands made by Chicago that the Re-
publican National Convention shall be con-
vened in that city have served the purpose of
refreshing the memory of politicians as to the
outrageous hotel charges there during past
convention periods. The Chicago hotel-keepers
are proud in promises to the National
Committee but in performance to the dele-
gates and other convention visitors. Indeed,
the Republican National Committee itself, on
going to Chicago in 1884, found itself unpro-
vided with a place of meeting, and was
obliged to hire and pay for a room, a court-
yard which the most ordinary civility would seem
to have demanded should be furnished them.
Senator Fry of Maine relates that when he
came to pay his hotel bill after a
convention held in Chicago he found himself
charged with upward of \$100 for his board.
As he never touches the wine and had not as
much as ordered a bottle for friends, he
promptly repudiated this item. Gen. John N.
Knapp tells how he was charged \$50 for ten
days' occupancy of a room for which the out-
side charge should have been about \$10 a
day. John D. Lawson, the New York
member of the Republican National Commit-
tee at the last convention, found himself
charged with ninety-four carriage rides. He
had been in a carriage only twice during his stay.

The President's Way.

From the Washington Post.
The President's habit of strictly following
the law in the expenditure of public funds
clings to him. When he was Mayor of Buffalo
he vetoed an appropriation by the Common
Council of the city money to defray the De-
claration Day celebration at the White House,
and at once set about to raise by subscription
the necessary amount, which he readily did,
he himself heading the list with a good pro-
portion of the whole sum needed. While he
was on his recent trip through the States,
one of the moving messengers at the White House
died and left his family in destitute circum-
stances. Although he was a member of the
Grand Army of the Republic, no pecuniary
aid was given his widow, and the President
himself sent her a check for \$100,000, an-
nouncing that her husband's salary be paid her
up to November 1, and stating that without this
she could not pay the undertaker's bills. It
was explained to her that the President could
not justify the payment to her of any of the
public funds, but that he had advanced the
money from his private purse. The poor woman
went away with a heavy heart, but she had
barely reached her home when a messenger
from the President handed her a fifty-dollar bill
from the President's private purse and a contribution
from the White House employees sufficient to meet
the funeral expenses.

Chicago Merchandise.

From the New York Times.
When Philip D. Armour took the world into
his confidence and explained that he was
deeply interested in the production of con-
tained oil because he used enormous quan-
tities of this oil in the manufacture of lard, he
may not have foreseen that his disclosure
would work to his disadvantage. But there
has since been shown both in this country
and abroad an inclination to prevent the deep-
ening of consumers by the makers of adul-
terated lard. In Massachusetts a stringent
law has been enacted which forbids the sale
of adulterated product was enacted some months
ago, and in the last days of the recent
session of the New Hampshire
Legislature a similar law was passed.
After the enactment of the Massachusetts law
copies of it, accompanied by a circular ex-
plaining the reasons which led to its en-
actment, were sent to England by
the British Parliament has followed the
example of the Massachusetts Legislature and
passed a law against adulterated lard. More-
over, the colonies as well as England, have
the law against the adulteration of lard in
Illinois, where the bogus lard is made, are
still a dead letter.

Hereditary Legislators.

G. R. Sims in the Referer.
You may be an idiot or you may be insane,
but neither your idiot nor your insanity for-
bids your voting in the Upper Chamber, as
was shown when so as to make sure of a
majority over the last reform bill, Lord
Salisbury brought several peers from private
lunatic asylums or the recesses of their own
houses, whence they had not been for a long
while, with their keepers and attendants.
They came, some of them, in that tongue-lol-
ling state of imbecility which makes them
made all who saw them bless God once
again that we have a House of Lords, and
wonder that God does not blight himself for
it; and when they had registered their
votes against the wishes of the majority of the
faithful Commons they were taken back again
to the places whence they came, to play on
barrel-organs, dress themselves in little boys
and sing "The Merry Widow" or "The
Havoc," or huddle or huddle in corners, or
do any one of the numerous things that are
known to be done by ten or a dozen, if not
more, of England's hereditary legislators.

Don't Forget Over Lost Battles.

From the Philadelphia Times.
Sometimes good men are defeated and bad
men elected, but let it not be forgotten that
the people always own up their own mistakes
sooner or later and punish those who have
deceived them. Taking the people of this
free government in the green and in the dry,
they govern themselves better than the people
are governed in any other part of the world.
They are human; they commit mistakes; but

on any issue of right against wrong, however
they may wobble at times, they always as-
surely and bravely come down to the right
quivering needle settles to the pole. Don't
forget over lost battles; trust the people and
rather rejoice than complain at the glorious
uncertainty of American elections.

Irishmen's Strange Power of Attraction.

London Spectator: The strange power of
attraction which for six centuries has en-
abled Irishmen to make all who come among
them, whether conquerors or friends, more
Irish than themselves, is again at work, and
rapidly disorganizing and degrading English
opinion. It would be unquestionably wiser
for the Government to introduce a Land Pur-
chase bill, if only it be complete, and give it
immediate effect, than wait for the calmer
condition of the public mind, which, until
the land tenure is revolutionized, will in
Ireland never come on the subject of land
purchase.

Not Good Enough Now.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.
Mr. Jefferson Davis is quoted as saying to a
new South, that "the old South" had been
good enough for their fathers and he hoped it
would be good enough for them. The old
stage-coach was good enough for our fathers
but would have been good enough for us, too,
had we been in that stage, but not now. We
need steam-engines in our business.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

A Hard Question.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
If a man passes a counterfeit nickel and gets
caught by the United States Marshal, and is
put under bond, can he sleep in the Marshal's
office or in a hotel until he furnishes bond, or
will he be sent to jail? A CONSTANT READER.
November 11, 1887.

Improving Lafayette Park.

The Lafayette Park Commissioners have
been talking for years of making a new lake in
the park attached to the old one, but the
lake is still "No money!" As this improvement
has been badly needed for years, and as the
city cannot afford the money for it for years to
come, why cannot the Work-house force be
put to work dredging out the new lake this
winter? The Work-house force is not doing
much work, and the lake would be ready for
use in the spring. These men are used for
nothing but to keep the city in three
weeks, and then the city cannot afford to
keep them. The Work-house force is an en-
tirely too small for either rowing or skating,
and the new lake would be dug without any
further delay. LAFAYETTE PARK DENIZEN.
St. Louis, November 11, 1887.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER.—B cannot make a pay.
SUBSCRIBER.—Fifth street is Broadway.
PRINTER.—The United States paid \$7,300,000
for Alaska.

GEN. SALTERS.—Omaha had a population in
1880 of 10,000.

FIREMAN.—A man sentenced to imprison-
ment for life can be pardoned.

ARMER.—The original of the original
Jacques Frochard in the Two Orphans.

OLD SCRIBBLER.—Seven police officers were
killed by the bomb at the Haymarket riot and
sixty were injured.

ADAM.—Capt. John A. Winslow com-
manded the Rearguard when he destroyed the
Alabama.

D. W. D. N.—It is an exact mile on an air
line from the Court-house to Seventh street.

A LADY.—August 6, 1887, was a Wednes-
day, December 24, 1884, Saturday, and Febru-
ary 1, 1889, Wednesday.

IGNORAMUS.—Betting at the pool-rooms will
continue nearly all winter. A safe deposit is a
good plan for money.

CONVICT.—You must consult the
four bins with letters at the bottom.

THE STEAMER.—The steamer Grand Republic
has been taken since 1880, but the population
is probably between 700,000 and 800,000.

DEPOSITOR.—You will find a full list of the
public funds advanced by the State in the
book of the bank, in yesterday's POST-
DISPATCH.

BON'S CAMPAIGN.—Miss Patti Rosa says she
is just old enough to know better than to tell
her age. She is four feet ten inches in height,
and weighs 120 pounds.

T. J. H.—The longest verse in the Bible is
the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of
Isaiah, the shortest is the eighth verse of the
eleventh chapter of the gospel of John.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A meeting of the Progress-
ive, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa need
York, on the 4th ult., was charged by the
police, and several citizens were badly beaten.
New Jersey was at present quiet, but
which Raymond appeared as Col. Mulberry
Sellers was "Col. Sellers." It was dramatized
from Warner and Black Swan's story, "The
Gilded Age."

MARY READERS, Catharine.—The following is
the result of the election of the State of New
York for the year 1887: For the amendment, 117,004;
against, 107,707; majority against, 27,698;
and 20,000.

THOMAS COSTIGAN.—Dearborn street, Chi-
cago, runs north and south between Clark and
State streets, it extends south to Root street
(Forty-first), and north to the Chicago River.
South of the river it is called Dearborn Avenue.

E. J. DUCKWORTH.—The only time Jefferson
Davis has been in St. Louis since the war was
in 1862, when he was in the city on his way
to Kansas City, when he passed through the
city. He was in the city, and the city was
in the city, and the city was in the city.

CITY.—You would have to pay a manufac-
turer of the quantity sold. If you employ
agents for the sale of it you must pay a per-
centage on the sales. The manufacturer of the
quantity sold, if you employ agents for the sale
of it, you must pay a percentage on the sales.
The manufacturer of the quantity sold, if you
employ agents for the sale of it, you must pay
a percentage on the sales.

Two young men, one of the Haymarket
Anarchists affiliated with either the Republi-
can or Democratic parties for many years,
perhaps for any number. So, in my
view, the argument is good.

Another Vanderbilt Charity.

From the London World.

The new American Church at Nice owes its
lavish anonymous gifts to Mrs. Niven, the
widow of the late Mr. Vanderbilt, who is now
depriving the coast of the new rectory.

No, He Wouldn't.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

A policeman in Butte City, Idaho, wears a
gold badge worth \$300. And yet he would see
something ridiculous in a 10-cent purp wearing
a \$75 blanket.

MR. W. O. STICKERS.

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for
advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 485.

To Wednesday Night.

The mass-meeting of citizens of the Twenty-
second and Twenty-third Wards to nominate
a School Director has been postponed from
Monday to Wednesday night.

The trial of the family—The Sunday Post-
Dispatch, subscribers for it.

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN MAPPED OUT AT
AUGUSTA.

What Her Prominent Statesmen Think of
the Party's Future—Charles A. Hamlin
Wants the Soldier Element Arounded—
Gov. Bowdoin to Be Renominated—
Senator Fry Talks About the Late
Elections—New York Not Necessary to
the Republicans—The Labor Vote—A
Batch of Opinions.

By Telegram to the POST-DISPATCH.
AUGUSTA, Me., November 12.—Joe Manley's
statement Thursday night mapped out the
national campaign in Maine for 1888. A coun-
cil of war was held, to which were invited not
only the members of the Republican State Com-
mittee but Congressional delegation and party
warriors from all parts of the State. About
one hundred gentlemen responded to the call.
Mr. Manley said at the outset: "I have called
the committee together for the purpose of
deciding when the next State Convention
shall be called and where it shall be held.
This will involve the question whether
we shall have one or two State conventions
the coming year because the committee may
decide to call two conventions, one to nomi-
nate delegates to the National Convention and
the other to nominate candidates for Govern-
ment and President. Of course it also in-
volves the basis of representation at the con-
vention, whether the basis shall be the vote of
1886 or the vote of 1884. The committee will
consider the question of winter work."

Senator Fry said that the elections showed
that the future looked bright for the Republi-
cans. He said that the Republican ticket
had been carried another year and that the Republi-
cans were in better condition there than they
were two years ago. He predicted Republican
success along the whole line, and he hoped
that in the State Convention the tariff issue
would be forcibly presented to the laboring
classes.

Congressman Reed believed that it rested
with the Republicans of Maine to give indica-
tions of what the prospects of the Republicans
will be in the next Presidential campaign.
"Maine," he said, "fires the signal gun be-
fore the general engagement takes place," all
over the country. He expressed his confi-
dence that the Republicans would sweep the
country.

CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY
thought that the result of the next election in
Maine would be of great importance in the
country. He saw nothing in the late elections
or in the general turn of events during the
past year that should bring discouragement.
His belief was that the Republican ticket would
win in the next Presidential election.

Charles A. Hamlin urged the committee to
look to the future of the party, and to bring
it to the front on the pension business.

Congressman Boutwell thought that the out-
come of the election would be of great impor-
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HE STILL LIVES.

A Young Man Given up to Die by Seven of the Best Physicians in

St. Louis.

Mother Love for Her Son—She Spent All She Had to Save Him—And How She

"I have lived in St. Louis all my life," said George Clark, a young man 25 years of age, who lives at 1123 Palm street. It was last April "I was compelled by ill-health to give up my work and devote all my time as well as all my money to regain good health." "I tell you," said he, in speaking of his condition at that time, "I was so nearly dead with consumption

been given u- by seven of the best physicians in St. Louis, who admitted that they could do nothing more for me. I had lost my appetite and nearly all my flesh; my cough was severe and painful. I had three hemorrhages, one which lasted half-hour. I had night sweats regularly. I had tried in vain to get rid of my trouble. I came to be a mere wreck and nerve expected to get well—



George Clark.

[illegible]

DOCTOR
J. CRESAP MCCOY,
Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,
HAS OFFICES AT
1514 LUCAS PLACE, ST. LOUIS.
Where all curable cases are treated with success.
Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption,
Right & Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and all
INTERNAL DISEASES. All Diseases Peculiar to the
Genae a specialty. CATARRH CURED.
Consultation at office or by mail. **ST.**
OFFICE HOURS: 9:30 to 11 a. m. 1 to 6 p. m.
8:30 to 9:30 p. m. Sundays 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Correspondence receives prompt attention.

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sent in stamp.

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No. 1126 Olive St.
SHOW PARLORS!
JUST OPENED.

WINDSOR
B. & J. MAKERS

Windsor Umbrellas

Assembling closely fine silk, are recommended for their great durability, and, unlike Union silk, superior

ty, will not change color. Umbrellas may be ordered from all best dealers.

NONE GENUINE
Unless Stamped on Tie, as Above.

ELKNAP, JOHNSON & POWELL
New York and Philadelphia.

LOOK OUT FOR FROST!

SEE THE ONLY M'NICHOLS.

The wind is humming, winter coming,
The leaves are down in droves;
You ought to know we'll soon have snow.
Get in your parlor stoves,
Close up each crack behind your back,
Draw curtains hard and fast;
The frost will bite each winter night—
Your picnic times are past.

Find out your need, for soon indeed
You'll note the prices higher.

Then sit around the fire,
Mac is the one to see it done,
He'll construct your house
With staves, chairs and stagers.
New to warm the mouse.

In all the time you've read this rhyme
You've never had the chance
To buy so well. Such figures tell.
His only don't advance.
Where can you find to suit your mind

Such folding-beds for sleepy heads,
Such dishes, bowls and jugs!
No loss or waste, the richest taste
Will here be free to roam.
Choose as you will their's splendor still
To make the grandest home
No man alive need work or strive
For comfort, so to speak,
When he can pay the easy way
For furniture by the week.

his is the poor man's boon. Or furnish up his
 more comfortably by the installment plan. See
THE ONLY M. NICHOLS. (Trade Mark.)
 10223, 10224, 10225, 10226 Market Street.
 S. S. Nae's last stock is beautiful and his prices in
 each of all.

IEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. Annual sale 8,000,000 jars.

LEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. An invaluable tonic. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "The Lancet," &c.

Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature.

big's signature in blue ink across the Lard. The title "Haron Liable" and photograph having been largely missing, editors (with no intention of being mean) had to make up a name for the picture that the Liable Company alone can offer the article with Haron Liable's guarantee of genuineness.

Sole agents (wholesale only): C. Davis & Co., 57 St. Martin Lane, London, England.

THE OLD FOSTER RANCH.

SKETCH OF SPANISH LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A Poor English lad becomes the Lord of a Hundred Thousand Acres—Tragic Fate of His Son and Sole Heir—A Disgraced Son and His Unfortunate Career—History of the Romantic Spot.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch. TUCSON, Ariz., October 28.—When traveling from Los Angeles to San Diego some days ago I saw from the car windows the residence buildings of the famous Foster Ranch, which lies at the mouth of the canyon down which the Santa Fe Railroad passes in order to reach the seacoast. San Diego is fifty miles down the coast. It appears as one carries the eye back to the days of the Spanish and Mexican regime. It embraces 100,000 acres and a pretty little stream, through which flows a downy little stream into the Pacific Ocean. The ranch lands begin high up amid rocky defiles and precipitous ledges, while the lower portion skirts along the broad, level beach, on which falls forever the moan of the incoming and the outgoing tides. At its lower end the valley is probably five miles wide, but it rapidly contracts in the direction of the mountains, and at the venerable ranch-house is not more than three hundred yards wide. The clear stream that trickles down over a white sandy bed could anywhere be cleared by the single leap of a 10-year-old boy; but in Southern California, where water is so scarce, the control of such an insignificant rivulet is of great fortune. There is a fringe of green grass and shrubbery along either bank, and it is upon this apparently sparse growth that the cattle and horses live during the dry season. Kentucky blue-grass farmers would look with contempt on such a supply for such herds of consumers, but one must learn that the stock ranges of California and the Pacific slope generally are of a different character altogether from those of Kentucky or any of the States east of the Mississippi. Fields of green grass, such as there are in Kentucky, Ohio and New York, are unknown in California during the dry season.

ITS HISTORY. From the ranch building down to the end of the ranch where the road turns down the coast the train passed successive herds of long-horned, picturesque cattle feeding on the short, stumpy grass and ragged bushes. It was such a scene as one might have beheld there three-quarters of a century ago. The Spanish came to San Diego as early as 1542, but it was not till 1770 that they effected a permanent settlement and established the first of the Catholic missions. The Spanish and Mexicans held uninterrupted sway over all California till the opening of the Mexican war, and there was a period of their control when the country was a veritable Arcadia for cattle-growers. It was back in the golden period that the Foster ranch was founded; the original owner being a Spaniard, and the name of the land given him for some special service to the Church or State. Nearly all the rich grazing and agricultural districts of California were granted to individuals during the Spanish and Mexican control, and these immense ranches were established all over the State. Many of these princely possessions have a distinct place in California history, not only because of the grandeur of the place, but because of the heroic and adventurous life of the men who lived there. The Foster ranch was one of the most valuable of these, and it was subdivided into small tracts and sold for small farms and fruit orchards. The Foster ranch is one of the old regime that has not yet been despoiled by the hand of the land speculator, but exists to-day in its original grandeur.

ITS ORIGINAL OWNER—BARTHOLOMEW GRANDIERE. I did not see the Foster ranch, but I have read of it in the history of the State. There is something touching and pathetic in the story of the Spanish civilization on the Pacific coast. One feels it when looking at the ruins of the old mission churches of San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano and San Antonio. Many others along the Pacific coast between San Diego and San Francisco. The Spanish pioneers who originally came into California were brave and generous, and they were all of a kindly nature and generous and hospitable to the very end. They were not men of treachery and deceit. Their nature was simple and honest. They treated the Indians with such kindness that the latter came into the churches and learned to follow the peaceful and civilized life. The old Spanish ranch life of California was so romantic and fascinating as the old plantation life of the South. It was destined to continue in the face of an irresistible growth of Anglo-Saxon ideas and business projects, and the remainder of the world with all their interesting memories will soon be entirely swept away.

THE FOSTER HOUSE. The train passed with hailing distance of the Foster House. It is a fine old building, a story structure of whitewashed adobe walls. The expansive room came down to within a few feet of the ground on either side of the porch, and the building is imposing and impressive in its magnitude. The building is situated on a hill, and under its broad roof there is room for a few hundred people. The building is an adequate conception of the life of things, and its site was in accord with its purpose. I could easily see the original owner of the house and domain as he stood on his portico and looked away over his possessions to the limitless ocean and counted his cattle by tens of thousands. An ample stable stands near by that could give shelter to the horses of many a traveler from the South to the North has found welcome there in days gone by. Every traveler who has been in the region has found the Foster house a place of refuge. The house and domain as he stood on his portico and looked away over his possessions to the limitless ocean and counted his cattle by tens of thousands. An ample stable stands near by that could give shelter to the horses of many a traveler from the South to the North has found welcome there in days gone by. Every traveler who has been in the region has found the Foster house a place of refuge.

has a sad and even tragic history peculiarly its own. It takes its name, as might be surmised, from a Spaniard of the name of Foster. While California was yet a part of Mexico, an English sailor named Foster, escaped from his ship at San Diego, and went forth to seek his fortune. San Diego was then but a small village made up of Mexican and Spanish people, whose lives were so slow and uneventful to suit the adventurous Foster, so he started to go through the interior to San Francisco. The beautiful ranch that now bears his name was directly on his way, and he stopped there for a night, and he was the custom of travelers from San Diego. He was a young man, and he was a good-looking man, and he was a good horseman, and he was a good rider, and he was a good shooter, and he was a good swimmer, and he was a good dancer, and he was a good singer, and he was a good actor, and he was a good writer, and he was a good reader, and he was a good thinker, and he was a good doer, and he was a good man.

THE FOSTER RANCH. The Foster ranch was founded by a Spaniard, and the name of the land given him for some special service to the Church or State. Nearly all the rich grazing and agricultural districts of California were granted to individuals during the Spanish and Mexican control, and these immense ranches were established all over the State. Many of these princely possessions have a distinct place in California history, not only because of the grandeur of the place, but because of the heroic and adventurous life of the men who lived there. The Foster ranch was one of the most valuable of these, and it was subdivided into small tracts and sold for small farms and fruit orchards. The Foster ranch is one of the old regime that has not yet been despoiled by the hand of the land speculator, but exists to-day in its original grandeur.

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MONEY.

New York, November 11, 11 a. m.—Stock market opened heavy this morning, with first prices showing declines of from 1/4 to 1/2 percent on yesterday's final figures. The market was very active, and the volume of business was unusually large. The closing prices were as follows: New York—Wheat—November, 84c; December, 85c; January, 86c; February, 87c; March, 88c; April, 89c; May, 90c; June, 91c; July, 92c; August, 93c; September, 94c; October, 95c; November, 96c; December, 97c; January, 98c; February, 99c; March, 100c; April, 101c; May, 102c; June, 103c; July, 104c; August, 105c; September, 106c; October, 107c; November, 108c; December, 109c; January, 110c; February, 111c; March, 112c; April, 113c; May, 114c; June, 115c; July, 116c; August, 117c; September, 118c; October, 119c; November, 120c; December, 121c; January, 122c; February, 123c; March, 124c; April, 125c; May, 126c; June, 127c; July, 128c; August, 129c; September, 130c; October, 131c; November, 132c; December, 133c; January, 134c; February, 135c; March, 136c; April, 137c; May, 138c; June, 139c; July, 140c; August, 141c; September, 142c; October, 143c; November, 144c; December, 145c; January, 146c; February, 147c; March, 148c; April, 149c; May, 150c; June, 151c; July, 152c; 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